

PEDAGOGUES SALARIES

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was making sport of them for delaying legislation.

SOME REPORTS.

Senator Smith reported on Senate Bill 77, relating to salaries of the county officers as follows:

The sole object sought to be obtained by this bill is expressed in Section 1, as follows: "To fix the salaries of all county officers, not hereinafter provided for, provided, however, no appointive officer shall receive more pay than the salary paid or allowed to the treasurer of the county where such officer is appointed."

We can not recommend the passage of this bill and therefore recommend that it be laid upon the table.

From the special committee he reported on Senate Bill 74, relating to the appointment of deputy county attorneys as follows:

"The bill provides that 'the County Attorney of the County of Oahu may appoint and remove two deputies, who shall be authorized to do and perform any act required by law to be done by said county attorney.' The bill also provides that a salary of \$2400 a year be paid to each of said deputies. The bill for the incorporation of the City and County of Honolulu is pending before the Senate, and in that bill the matter of the attorney and his deputies is fully provided for; and if that bill becomes law the bill under consideration will not be needed. We therefore recommend that Bill No. 74 be laid upon the table to await the action taken on the City and County bill."

Senate Bill 75, relating to the salary of the county attorney, had been referred to the same committee and was reported upon by Senator Smith as under:

"The sole purpose of the bill is to provide for increasing the salary of the County Attorney of the County of Oahu from \$2400 a year to \$3600 a year. We recommend that this bill be laid upon the table to be considered with the appropriation bill."

Senator Coelho said there is no appropriation bill before the Senate for salaries of county officers and moved that the bill be laid on the table to be considered with the Municipal bill.

Senator Smith, from the special committee on counties, reported on House Bill 25 as follows:

"The provisions of this bill are all contained in section 1, which reads, 'All county employees doing manual labor in the Territory of Hawaii shall be paid their wages on the last day of each week,' and while we believe that it is a good plan that those who depend upon their daily earnings should be paid each week, it seems inexpedient to enact a law of this kind and require that all such wages shall be paid on Saturday of each week. It may be impracticable in some cases to carry out the requirements, and moreover the power to employ, discharge and pay employees is given to the Board of Supervisors and the matter of the times of payment should be left for them to decide."

The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Senator Makekahu, under permission of the Chair, amended the title of the bill he introduced on Saturday relating to trusts.

SALARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

When this was called up Senator Dowsett moved that it be considered section by section and wanted to go back to items passed last week. Senator Makekahu questioned the legality of any action tending toward going back to those passed on first reading, of which there is a number. Nothing could be done now beyond considering the recommendations of the Ways and Means committee. If changes are to be made they must come on third reading.

The first item to meet objections was that of \$150 per month for the librarian of the archives, whose salary in the past had been just half that amount. Senator McCarthy and Senator Dowsett defended the appropriation. They said it was necessary to have a man of intelligence in the position. That the incumbent had saved to the Government in one single instance the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars. The item passed.

The next item was the appropriation of \$200 per month for a superintendent of the Board of Immigration. Senator McCarthy in supporting the item said it was the intention of the Governor to appoint a man to the place who would have the ability to direct the matter of laborers and settlers. The man who would be suited to the place would command twice the salary and the planters would be called upon to pay the balance. He would be a person who would aid in influencing homeseekers to come here and who would assist in Americanizing Hawaii.

Senator Smith said the position was one that contemplated more than the handling of plantation laborers. California had built up largely through the efforts of the authorities in inviting people to come there and settle. Hawaii has thousands of acres of land that are undeveloped and it is the object of the government to have them made profitable. It was to the interest of everyone to have the right kind of a man in this position. He would be one who could go to the States and possibly to other countries in the interest of the settlers.

Senator Makekahu said it is a business with which he is not acquainted.

There is now a Board of Immigration that brought in a lot of Molokans who turned out badly and a lot of Porto Ricans who did worse and who are continuing to do worse. If the item is allowed, the Senate will put itself on record as encouraging this sort of raffish. As it is the law is wide open and if the planters need laborers they may bring them in. We have heard a good deal about the beautiful lands of Hawaii that need development, but it appears that they are only to be developed by strangers, for our own people cannot get them. Land was given the Molokans and they refused to work it, but the Portuguese have not been able to get hold of it on the same terms. He would therefore move that the item be stricken from the bill. The motion was lost and the item passed.

Under the Governor's recommendation the salary of the Treasurer was increased to \$300 per month and on this Senator Brown hung a protest and moved that it be made fifty dollars less, as it now is. The gentleman had done well on that pay and he thought he could continue. He had his other business that would swell his income and he should be satisfied with the present salary or resign in favor of someone who would. The work of the department had been reduced by the establishment of the county offices and the pay should be less.

Senator Dowsett supported the item as increased but the motion of Senator Brown prevailed.

There were objections from Senator Brown on the salary of the Registrar of Conveyances. Senator Smith explained the benefit the man had been to the department and Senator Kalama confirmed the statement. On this showing Senator Brown withdrew his motion to defer.

HOWLAND'S SALARY.

The big fight of the day was over the salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Howland. The committee reported in favor of discontinuing the allowance for salary for Howland and the clerk and stenographer but increased the pay of engineers, etc., by \$3,600, making that item \$12,000. There was a suspicion on the part of some of the Senators that in increasing the pay of the engineers there was a scheme to satisfy the demands of Howland's enemies by cutting him out of one position and putting him into another.

Senator Dowsett explained that the committee had talked the subject over with the Superintendent of Public Works believing money could be saved in that department. It was agreed that the position occupied by Mr. Howland could be dispensed with in a few months and it would be unwise to appropriate the salary for the whole period. If he was made one of the engineers he could be let out when he was through with the work in hand.

Senator Chillingworth rather defended the assistant superintendent. He did not believe it was right to take money from one position and put it into another. If Howland is incompetent let steps be taken to get rid of him but do not discontinue him in one office and put him in another.

Senator Smith said it was a mistake to discontinue with the office. The committee had recommended doing away with the clerk and stenographer. If the work of the engineers is to be increased so much that an additional appropriation of \$3600 is required it seemed to him that a clerk will be necessary. Senator Makekahu cut the debate short by moving the adoption of the report and the motion carried. The item increasing the pay of engineers was hard fought by Senator Brown who said whenever a new building was decided upon there was no one in the department who could draw plans and specifications and outside help had to be employed. He opposed any increase in the amount suggested by the Governor and would rather see the item cut out altogether.

Senator McCarthy said he agreed with Senator Brown on some points but there is certain work of the department in hand and it would not do to discontinue the services of the engineers until that work is completed.

Senator Smith supported the report of the committee and said if the men occupying the positions were incompetent there is a way to get rid of them. Senators Lane and Coelho favored the Brown motion, the latter saying it was the intention of the committee to include in the amount the pay of a person competent to draw plans and moved that an architect be added to the list. Senator Hewitt added clerk and stenographer.

Senator Chillingworth said it seemed to him like a poor way to show spite against a department and there must be a nigger in the fence.

Senator Coelho took offense at the remark. Senator Chillingworth replied that he did not mean to reflect upon the committee but its action looked strange. To do away with the salary of an office and add the amount to a pension, he asked if the added amount to the pay of engineers did not include the pay of Mr. Howland and Senator Dowsett replied that it did.

By this time Senator Smith discovered the merit in the motion by Senator Hewitt and seconded it.

Senator Hewitt said he objected to striking out the pay of the clerk and stenographer. If the sum is to be increased over the present allowance he wanted those salaries to be included in it.

Senator Dowsett said the system in the Superintendent's office is not correctly carried on and that expenses of some of the work charged to loan account should have been charged to salary account.

Senator Lane observed that the Senators seemed to be getting mixed and moved to defer until Thursday but was opposed by Senator Hewitt who wanted the matter thrashed out at the time.

Senator Lane then moved that the item pass as in the bill. The motion was lost. Senator Hewitt moved that the report of the committee as to \$12,000 be adopted, the sum to carry with it the pay of architect, clerk and stenographer. Carried.

The salary of the Superintendent of the Hilo waterworks was boosted by Senator Brown from \$75 to \$125 per month and he was given a clerk at \$10 a month. The Superintendent of the Lahaina system was advanced on motion of Senator Hayselden to \$85 a month.

At noon a recess was taken until two in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

There was a lot of wrangling over the pay of the pilot at Hilo, Senator Brown asking that the pay be increased to \$200 a month on account of the volume of work and the responsibility of the position. Senator Smith knocked out the volume of work by reference to the report of the Superintendent of Public Works. It passed at \$160. Kahuia pilot was down for \$200 but on motion of Senator Lane was settled at \$175. Pilot boy at Hilo was raised from \$32.50 to \$35.00 a month.

There was rather a warm argument over the item in the Lands Department and Senator Makekahu said he would have the consideration of the item deferred until Thursday regardless of the fact that such action might make an extra session necessary. He did not believe it right to go ahead until certain measures affecting county government were acted upon. When that was done they would know how much money would be needed. His motion to defer was lost.

He then moved to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Brown followed suit, but the motion was lost after a rather lively debate. Senator Smith remarking that he had heard a number of complaints as to the administration of affairs in the Lands Office, but the Senators should consider the office and not the man in making the appropriation for the salary. The item was passed as in the bill.

The pay of Portuguese Interpreter in the Judiciary department was a new item inserted. The pay will be \$85 a month.

Senator Makekahu made a good talk about the appropriations for the deputy clerk of the Third Circuit and had the pay raised to \$100. In this he had the warm support of Senator Brown. In the matter of deputies to the Attorney General's department there was a hard fight. The salary of the first deputy was increased to \$250 and Senator Brown wanted the second and third struck out.

Senator Makekahu made a splendid effort to support Brown and referred to the fact that there are deputies in each of the counties who are expected to do the work. He did not think the work now is as hard as it was when Senator Smith was in office. The motion to strike out was lost and that referring to the clerk to the Attorney General, \$150, carried.

SCHOOL SALARIES.

There was a great debate on the matter of education. This time it was Senator Dowsett who became a changed man. The salary of Superintendent Babbitt was fixed in the bill at \$300 and an effort was made to cut it to \$250, but it failed. Then came the item of support of teachers \$700,000. This amount will allow the return to the former salary schedule and allow employment of new teachers. In the interim some teachers have been reduced in salary and their pay will be put back to the old schedule. The ones who suffered by the stroke of economy were the young girls getting twenty-five and thirty dollars a month and who are expected to dress well on that. He wanted the teachers who had stuck to their posts in spite of the cut of twenty per cent, to come in on this increase. The Senator then moved that the sum of \$700,000 be reduced to \$600,000 and that this item be appropriated upon condition that—

1. No person employed as a teacher by the Board of Education shall receive a salary in excess of \$200 per month.

2. No person employed as a teacher by the Board of Education in receipt of a salary of not less than \$125 per month shall receive an increase of such salary in respect of the position now held by him or her.

3. No person employed as a teacher by the Board of Education shall receive a greater salary than \$125 per month in any position of teacher where the salary of the present incumbent does not exceed \$125 per month.

Senator McCarthy asked if this would include the pay of those teachers whose salaries had been paid from current receipts.

Senator Smith wanted to know if this matter had the support of the committee on education or was it a personal contribution by the Senator.

Senator Dowsett replied that it was his own and that he had not consulted the committee. He felt that he had a right to introduce a motion on his own account if it was in proper form.

Senator McCarthy said there was no doubt that discrimination had been shown against the case of two young graduates from the Normal. One had been sent to Kauai on a salary of \$40 a month and the other kept here at \$75. Now it is proposed to increase the one on Kauai to \$70 and the one here to \$85. He believed the pay should be strictly in accordance with the merit of the teacher. He added that there will be a proper amendment made to the bill at the right time and asked any member of the Senate to put in one if he had any suggestions to make.

Senator Hewitt moved to adopt the report of Senator Dowsett as to the \$600,000 and it carried. The item of \$1800 for transient officers was stricken out.

The salary of the Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School was cut \$25 and an item for the pay of General Sanitary Inspector, \$150, was inserted. Assistant Sanitary Inspector at Hilo was raised to \$50 on motion of Senator Brown.

Senator Coelho had an item of \$2350, pay of police and Sheriff, Kalawao, inserted and it passed.

Senator Lane moved to reconsider the vote on the salary of Treasurer. Carried. This puts his pay on line with other heads of departments.

The clerk then read the communication announcing the passage of sundry bills in the House on third reading. They were read by title and passed first reading in the Senate.

A communication from the executive officer of the Associated Charities furnished the information asked for by Senator Coelho and the communication was referred to the Ways and Means committee.

A communication from the Land Commissioner was referred to the Land Committee and the Clerk read a communication from the Secretary announcing the signing by the Governor of the following bills:

H. B. 27, relating to the sale of salmon.

H. B. 26, relating to the sale of tobacco.

H. B. 25, relating to an agricultural college.

HOUSE HAD MANY BILLS

(Continued from Page One.)

ing members to stop long enough to give the interpreter a chance, a good ruling which would be better if it worked both ways, a not inconsiderable portion of the Hawaiian remarks never being interpreted.

MESSAGE WAS HALTED.

A message from the Governor, borne by Chief Clerk Conkling, interrupted the third reading of House Bill 125, but this time the stenographer call from the sergeant-at-arms failed to stop the members in their swing. The chief clerk, who started in on the trail blazed by Secretary Atkinson, was checked in midflight and stood around until the bill was amended and the rollcall voted. Kaniho, who appeared for the first time for several days and whose attendance brought the House up to its full membership of thirty, gave the one dissenting vote on this bill.

Long moved the deferring of Senate Bill 18, the first one read, until Wednesday, his motion carrying.

There were nine members in opposition to the Senate bill relating to marriage, which had appropriately been introduced by the Ways and Means committee.

THIRD READING.

The bills and the action taken on each were:

House Bill 125, to enable executors of estates of deceased persons to register title to the lands under their control; ayes 29, noes 1.

House Bill 26, regarding the impeachment of county officials by the Boards of Supervisors; ayes 27, noes 6.

House Bill 102, fixing new dates for terms of Circuit Courts; ayes 29, noes 0.

House Bill 41, regarding the publishing in newspaper of laws enacted by the Legislature; ayes 24, noes 2.

House Bill 52, relating to reserved questions in Circuit Court trials; ayes 28, noes 0.

House Bill 91, relating to costs of courts; ayes 29, noes 0.

House Bill 106, providing for the salary of the second district magistrate of Honolulu; ayes 30, noes 0.

House Bill 109, relating to court costs and court officers' fees as Territorial assets; ayes 30, noes 0.

House Bill 137, providing for a notarial acknowledgment of each signature on a statement of copartnership for registration with the Territorial Treasurer; ayes 29, noes 0.

House Bill 102, relating to the drawing of juries; ayes 29, noes 0.

House Bill 6, dividing the island of Hawaii into two senatorial districts; ayes 24, noes 3.

Senate Bill 18, providing for appeals from the Court of Land Registration; deferred.

Senate Bill 59, making ex-officio bailiffs of court clerks, their deputies and assistants; deferred.

Senate Bill 58, the Ways and Means committee bill, providing that the fourth degree of consanguinity be the nearest relationship for applicants for marriage contracts; ayes 21, noes 9.

Senate Bill 46, providing for fees for witnesses in criminal cases; ayes 30, noes 0.

VETOED HOSPITAL BILL.

The consideration of the Governor's veto of the North Kohala hospital bill brought a request from Kaniho, the introducer, that he be given until today to look into it. This was granted.

AMENDMENTS PLENTY.

Rawlins' bill relating to private ways and water rights, which he stated would probably come back from the Senate with a book of amendments tacked on to it, came back and was duly accompanied by the annexed volume foreseen by the introducer. Rawlins explained that his original bill was a simple and plain one, simply striking out four words and striking out the clause which fixed the costs of hearing at \$5.00 a day.

"These cases are those of rich corporations against poor men and the poor men cannot spend six dollars every day. It seems to me that they are trying to find something to do up in the Senate, although they have forty-four of our bills up there to be acted on. They might work on these."

Instead of passing a lot of capricious amendments to such bills as this. We are trying to save the Territory money, but they seem to be trying to kill time. I move we do not concur in the amendments."

This motion passed with a chorus of kokuas.

A BUNCH OF VETOS.

"I am unable to approve," was the key note of the three messages delivered from the robin's egg blue chamber, the messages bringing three vetoes.

The first of these was in regard to Senate Bill 27, consideration of which was laid over by the House to await the action of the Senate. This bill was one establishing the pay of road laborers all over the Territory at \$1.50 a day, the veto being exercised.

PROFESSIONAL JURYMEN TABU.

The Governor's opinion of Senate Bill 6, which raises the jurors' pay from \$2 to \$3 a day, is that there is no reason for such a raise. At present there are persons hanging around the courthouses on purpose to serve on juries, finding the present pay plenty high enough. It was not wise to increase the attractiveness of jury service.

A communication from the Land Commissioner was referred to the Land Committee and the Clerk read a communication from the Secretary announcing the signing by the Governor of the following bills:

H. B. 27, relating to the sale of salmon.

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From the Press Gallery

Some of the members of the present Legislature have peculiar ideas regarding the rights and the duties of the press corps respecting them, and one of the members was only prevented by the good advice of his friends from making an exhibition of himself during yesterday's session in demanding the punishment of one of the House reporters who had called a speech of the member an "illlogical speech." As it was, the members of the press and some of the members had a meeting after the House rose and there was a general and warm discussion of the whole matter.

The relations of the reporters with the rank and file of the House members is, however, a cordial one. The Speaker is particularly painstaking in seeing that everything is done to enable the reporters to secure accurate and full accounts of the proceedings, and the chairmen of standing committees, with a few exceptions, are supplying the press table with carbon copies of their reports.

From the standpoint of the reporters there is a great gap in the House when Kaniho is away, and, unfortunately, that statesman has been absent for some time, a victim to the dengue fever. The gentleman from Kohala can always be depended upon to say and do something interesting, and his speeches relieve the monotony of the routine even if they do not shed a great deal of light on the matter under discussion or advance the business of the House to any appreciable extent.

Next to Kaniho, in matter of picturesqueness of debate, comes Kalelopu, with Mahoe a close third. Both have ideas and a fluency of expression that help out immensely. Rawlins, Rice and Hughes are also a trio that can be depended upon to take sides in any debate and what they have to say generally amounts to a good deal.

Conspicuous and shining examples of the silent majority are Quinn and Gomes, who sit together in the center of the forum. The former, as chairman of the Printing Committee, keeps quiet but saws wood, his excellent work in keeping the printing up to date having had considerable to do in the fine record made so far by the House.

Long has not been heard from to any great extent, having had his hands full as chairman of the Educational Committee. This committee is reviewing the whole school situation and is trying to reduce order out of chaos in the matter of readjusting the teachers' salaries.

Although he is working quietly, Long has plenty of backbone, surprising one of the Senators the other day by the manner in which he pitched into him after a session when the members of the upper chamber undertook to instruct the Representative as to how he should vote on a Governor's veto consideration. That Senator, at least, will hesitate some time before he offers any more mandatory advice to the little member from the Fourth.

Moanau gave his measure away in pressing upon the House the consideration of his Wallace resolution, who wants to try his live worm powder on some of the patients at the Kalahehi station. There are one or two members of the House who are in favor of allowing this faker to get some free advertising in this way, but the great majority will squelch such as hard and as speedily as possible.

vice and get professional jurymen, a class which would be open to bribery and the consequent perversion of justice. The demand for increased fees is based on the natural impulse of jurors rather than on the sound judgment of the legislators.

This message was also held over for consideration.

LAVA FLOW ROAD VETOED.

The Senate bill appropriating \$5000 for the repair of the Kau road covered by the recent lava flow was turned down as creating a bad precedent, this action of the Governor having been forecast at the time the bill passed in the House. This was a duplicate measure to Kaniho's bill, tabled in the House on the advice of the Attorney General, the same grounds being taken by the Governor, that the road was wholly within the jurisdiction of the County of Hawaii.

Judgment on this veto also went over.

SECOND READINGS.

After a short recess the House took up the second reading of House Bill 150, which provides a way in which a man may adopt a new name, this bill going to the Judiciary committee.

The same committee was given observance of the Sabbath.

House Bill 154, removing the doubt as to the power of the Superintendent of Public Works to sell, lease or dispose of property belonging to the Territory. This went to the Public Lands committee.

A joint resolution, appointing a commission of five legislators, two from the Senate and three from the House, to examine into the condition, ownership and management of the wharves in the Territory, to report to the next Legislature, passed a second reading and will be finally dealt with today.

Afternoon Session.

A communication from the Secretary's office informing the House of the signing of five bills by the Governor was read. These are:

House Bill 27, Act 22, relating to the sale of salmon at retail;

House Bill 96, Act 23, respecting the sale of tobacco or manufactures thereof by the growers;

Senate Bill 28, Act 24, establishing a college of agriculture and mechanical arts;

House Bill 97, Act 25, relating to fees for banking licenses; and

Senate Bill 57, Act 26, appropriating money for the furnishing of the Hilo High School.

SUPERVISORS' SALARY AGAIN.

A petition introduced by Mahoe, to boost the Supervisors' salaries to \$100 a month was tabled on the report of the Committee on Finance.

WATERWORKS AND FINE REVENUE.

Kalelopu's measure to have police court fines and waterworks revenue turned over to the respective counties

Representative Rice, of Kauai, points out that the article published in the editorial columns of the Advertiser yesterday morning relating to the difficulty experienced in getting enough land on the closed island for a school house was dated some weeks ago, since which time land has been secured and tendered for the erection of the school house are now being advertised. Mr. Rice is authority for the statement that he and the other representatives from Kauai worked hard to secure this land so that at least a part of the money appropriated for their island might be spent.

This backs up pretty thoroughly what has been contended in this paper, that to get an inch of land on Kauai is a matter of the greatest difficulty. In this instance, even for the erection of a school house, the services and hard work of the entire legislative corps of the island being necessary to break through the feudal fence and get a site.

There are a good many muttered complaints around the House among some of the members at the insistence on economy exerted by Speaker Holstein, whose good work in this respect is shown in the splendid way in which the Federal appropriation is holding out. In the past it has been the custom for the members to send to their homes during the session enough stationery, postage stamps and the other little perquisites to keep them going for a lengthy period, but this was peremptorily stopped right at the beginning of the present session. The result is satisfactory for the taxpayers but annoying to some of the honorable members.

One member, who is experienced in the ways of legislation, got a shock to his dignity early in the session from which he has as yet hardly recovered. Arriving at the House he found that his desk had been supplied with a bunch of envelopes, a pad of letter paper and a yellow scratch pad. These he proceeded to bundle up and address to his home, putting in a requisition to the sergeant-at-arms for the necessary postage. The next day he asked to be supplied with a fresh outfit of stationery, but was refused. He was informed that the Speaker had given orders that a pad a week and enough envelopes to hold a reasonable number of letters was to be the limit and that only letters actually posted from the House were to be stamped at the expense of the public.

The honorable member kicked and quoted precedent after precedent, carrying the matter finally up to the Speaker himself, but without avail. He was informed that this was the rule laid down and that if he didn't like it he could make a matter of debate on the floor of the House about it. But even the thickest skinned politician could hardly carry the affair that far, and so the matter rested.

If the House had only carried out this common sense, business proposition into their appointments and salary lists the saving to the country would have been much. At the present time some of the officials employed about the Legislature are receiving from the public treasury twice and three times what they could make in any other legitimate way. It is said that the stenographers employed are drawing as much every other day as they could receive in any business office in the city in a month, and there are others.

was tabled on the same committee's report, which objected to the measure on the grounds that no provision was made in the bill for the expense of collection. The opinion of the committee was that Circuit Court revenues could never become a county realization but must always remain Territorial. The bill was accordingly tabled.

Senator Hewitt's Bill 66 was recommended and passed its second reading. Hewitt's Senate Bill 67 was also put through the second stage.

House Bill 151, providing for an arrest of judgment and stay of execution when an appeal has been duly perfected, introduced by Long, was given a second reading and passed.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House spent a few minutes in committee of the whole in order to consider House Bill 73, corresponding to Senate Bill 30, the appropriation bill providing for the salaries of Territorial officials. Castro was called to the chair but was only on the dais long enough to put a motion to rise and report. Rice making the motion because the Senate was wrestling then with the bill and would probably send it down today.

MORE SIDE MONEY.

Kalelopu introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Public Lands to set aside from moneys received for the sale of reverted land equal to the amounts due the original purchaser and to pay the same to the outgoing tenant upon the Auditor's warrant.